

## Common Core Standards - Resource Page

The resources below have been created to assist teachers' understanding and to aid instruction of this standard.

College and Career Readiness (CCR) Anchor Standard	<b>Standard:</b> RI.9-10.6 - Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
R.CCR.6 Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.	<p><u>Questions to Focus Learning</u></p> <p>What is rhetoric? How do authors use rhetorical devices to advance a specific viewpoint in a text?</p> <p>Skilled readers know how to recognize rhetoric in a text and how an author uses it effectively to advance his or her ideas.</p> <p><u>Student Friendly Objectives</u></p> <p><i>Knowledge Targets</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. I know an effective argument uses ethos, logos and pathos to advance a point of view.</li> </ul> <p><i>Reasoning Targets</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. I can analyze how an author uses rhetoric to develop and/or advance a point of view or purpose.</li> <li>b. I can analyze how an author uses language and tone to illuminate his/her point of view or purpose.</li> </ul>

## Vocabulary

**Argument:** 1) a spoken, written, or visual text that expresses a point of view; 2) the use of evidence and reason to discover some version of the truth, as distinct from *persuasion*, the attempt to change someone else's point of view (Everything's an Argument, 2007).

**Appeals to the Audience:** describes how the writer or speaker accomplishes his/her aims (ethos, pathos, logos) (e.g., to persuade readers and/or listeners to a course of action based on a common search for truth) (Everyday Use, 2009).

**Ethos:** the self-image a writer creates to define a relationship with readers. In arguments, most writers try to establish an ethos that suggests authority and credibility (Everything's an Argument, 2007).

**Logos (logical appeal):** a strategy in which a writer uses facts, evidence, and reason to make audience members accept a claim (Everything's an Argument, 2007).

**Pathos (emotional appeal):** a strategy in which a writer tries to generate specific emotions (such as fear, envy, anger, or pity) in an audience to dispose it to accept a claim (Everything's an Argument, 2007).

**Rhetoric:** 1) the art of analyzing all language choices that a writer, speaker, reader, or listener might make in a given situation so that text becomes meaningful, purposeful, and effective; 2) the specific features of texts, written or spoken, that cause them to be meaningful, purposeful, and effective for readers or listeners in a given situation (Everyday Use, 2009).

**Rhetorical Device:** a technique used by a writer or speaker to persuade a reader or listener to view a subject from a specific viewpoint.

**Rhetorical Triangle:** Sometimes called the Aristotelian Triad, suggests that a person creating or analyzing a text must consider three elements: the subject and the kinds of evidence used to develop it; the audience - their knowledge, ideas, attitudes, and beliefs; and the character of the rhetor - in particular, how the rhetor (speaker, writer) might use his/her personal character effectively (Everyday Use, 2009).

**Tone:** the attitude of the author toward the reader, audience, or subject matter of a literary work (The Bedford Glossary of Critical and Literary Terms, 2009).

	<p><u>Teacher Tips</u></p> <p><a href="#">Presidential Speech</a> - Lesson plan and speech from 2008.  <a href="#">Women's Speeches</a> - Various speeches given by women throughout history.</p> <p><u>Vertical Progression</u></p> <p>RI.K.6 - Name the author and illustrator of a text and define the role of each in presenting the ideas or information in a text.</p> <p>RI.2.6 - Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.</p> <p>RI.3.6 - Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text.</p> <p>RI.4.6 - Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describe the differences in focus and the information provided.</p> <p>RI.5.6 - Analyze multiple accounts of the same event or topic, noting important similarities and differences in the point of view they represent.</p> <p>RI.6.6 - Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.</p> <p>RI.7.6 - Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.</p> <p>RI.8.6 - Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.</p> <p>RI.11-12.6 - Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.</p>
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The above information and more can be accessed for free on the [Wiki-Teacher](#) website.

Direct link for this standard: [RI.9-10.6](#)